

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy
Continued Mild
Fresh Winds



Daily Worker

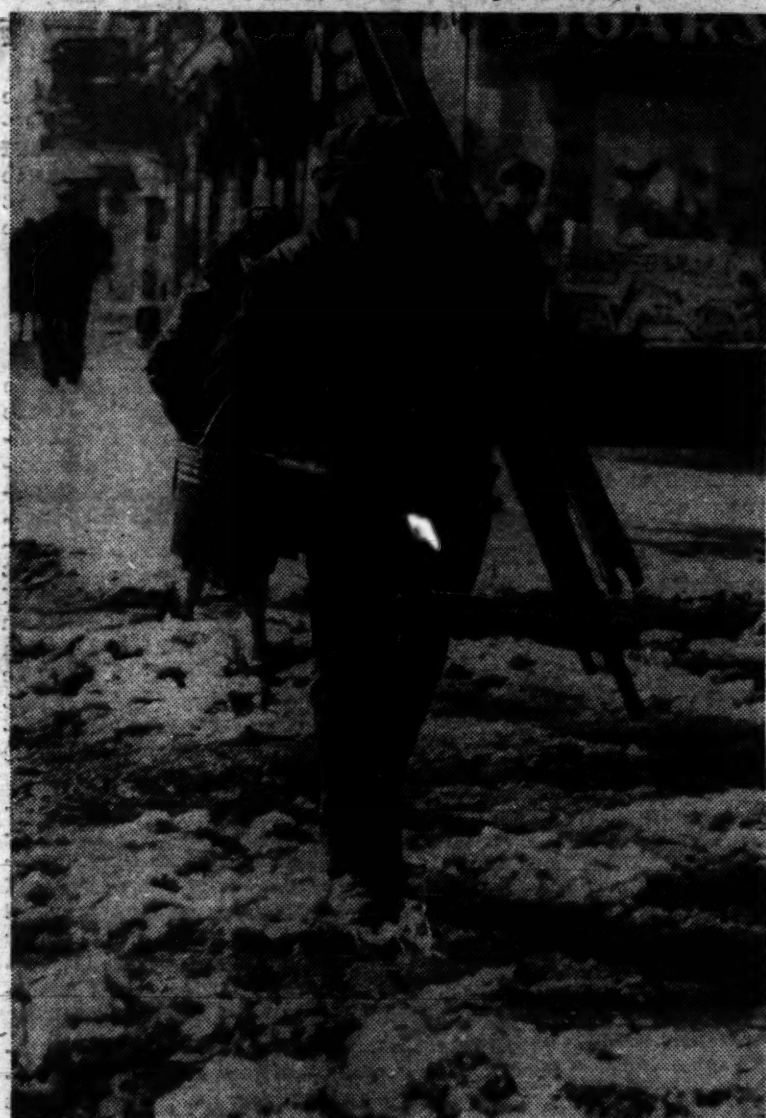
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Edition

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CANADIANS SEIZE 14 TOWNS IN DRIVE



Slush, Slush, Beautiful Slush: Oceans of it fill the streets on the Lower East Side as the sun gets to work on accumulated snow and sleet. Passerby wades through at Rivington and Essex Sts. —Daily Worker Photo

7 Armies Moving Into Action From Alps to Holland

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UP).—The Canadian First Army, capturing 14 towns and gaining five miles in the first 24 hours of its mounting new offensive, smashed to within 3½ miles of the Westwall anchor city of Kleve today. The U. S. Third Army, in its deepest penetration of the Reich, split the Nazi lines in the lower Rhineland by outflanking the fortress city of Prum.

Along a 350-mile front from the Alps to Holland, seven Allied armies, five of them on German soil, were on the march or poised for action.

The Franco-American French First Army crushed all organized Nazi resistance in the Colmar pocket south of Strasbourg, giving the Allies an 80-mile grip on the west bank of the Rhine.

The U. S. Seventh Army seized three towns southeast of Haguenau. The U. S. First Army hammered out new gains in its drive to win the Roer River dams.

CRACK BELT OF FORTS

The Canadians pushed through the first belt of the Westwall and swept up to the lower arm of the Rhine River east of Nijmegen. Spearing six miles into Germany across a salient of the Reich which juts into Holland north of the Reichswald forest, the Canadians seized Mehr and Niel. To the south they seized Kranenburg and Frasselt. At the western end of the German bulge Zylflich and Wyler were captured. At the southwestern edge of the Reichswald forest Bruk and Breedeweg were taken.

The Canadian northern wing driving northeast captured Dutch Erlekom, on the Waal and the town of Sandpol.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army captured Olzheim, five miles north of Prum, and then forged across the river on both sides of the town. The drive carried them into Neundorf. Front dispatches said they had knocked out 129 Westwall pillboxes in two days.

Germany Must Pay, Citrine Tells Parley

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ADA Disavows Horner Quotas

Dental Group Denies Racist
Report Expresses Its Views

—See Page 2

House Body Readies Axe for George Bill

—See Page 2

Chinese Press in Americas Urges Democratic Coalition Govt. in China

Termination of China's one-party Kuomintang dictatorship and formation of a national coalition government were asked by 10 leading Chinese newspapers of the Western Hemisphere in a cable made public here yesterday.

The newspapers, representing well over half the total circulation of Chinese language newspapers in North and South America, addressed the cable to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, Mme. Sun Yat-sen and leaders of the Democratic Federation of China.

They made three demands on the leaders of China:

1. That restrictions on speech and the press be removed and that all patriotic parties and groups engaged in the war effort be given the same legal status.

2. That the Kuomintang announce immediately the end of its one-party

dictatorship and that the present government summon as soon as possible the leaders of all parties and groups to organize a supreme administrative body to establish a national government.

3. That immediately upon the formation of a national coalition government definite steps be taken to cope with the political, military, economic and diplomatic problems of the nation and that within the shortest time possible a people's assembly be convened to draft and adopt a constitution.

Papers issuing the appeal are: The Chinese World, of San Francisco; The Chinese Republic News and The China Daily News, of New York; the New China Daily Press, of Honolulu; The Chinese Times, of Vancouver; The Chinese Times, of Toronto; The Hoi Ming Kung Po, of Cuba; The Kung Po, of Mexico; La Patria, of Panama, and La Voz de la Colonia China, of Peru.

ADA Disavows Horner's Anti-Semitic 'Quota'

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Dr. Walter H. Scherer, president of the American Dental Association, today disavowed responsibility for Dr. Harlan H. Horner's proposed "quota system" for Jewish students in dental colleges.

At a meeting of the Association's board of trustees, Scherer said Horner's reports on Columbia and New York universities were made without knowledge or sanction of the ADA's governing body and were therefore "not a reflection of the views of the Association."

Horner, secretary of the Council on Dental Education, met in closed session with the Council which met simultaneously with the board of trustees.

Under fire, Dr. Horner broke his silence and stated that he had based his confidential reports on studies allegedly made by deans of various dental colleges throughout the country. His recommendations were those of the

deans, he said, and implied that the reports were even more biased than his. He would not disclose the names of the deans. Dr. Horner insisted that the ADA and the Council agreed with his position on admission quotas.

His reports which urged legislation to end the "racial imbalance" in dental schools were submitted to the House of Representatives Committee on Education with the recommendation for federal aid to eliminate high enrollment of students "of foreign extraction."

DEMAND ACTION

Meanwhile the fight for the report's repudiation and Dr. Horner's removal from his post took on broader implications with a demand by various organizations for a national Fair Employment Practice Committee to help eliminate "quota and other forms of racial and religious discrimination in the nation's colleges." The request has

been sent to President Roosevelt by the Department of Higher Education and the Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education, both of the National Education Association, and the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The statement was signed by Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the Department of Higher Education at New York University. He asked for a probe of the ADA by the Hart investigating committee.

Additional organizations protesting the reports included the Jewish War Veterans, the Interclub Council of the New York American Youth for Democracy and the Health Council of the American Labor Party.

Dr. Sterling Nead, president-elect of the ADA, also added his voice to the rising storm of protests. In a statement from Washington, he said the ADA never authorized the reports.

Rules Body Lays Basis for Sabotage of George Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Members of the House Rules Committee today defended their anticipated sabotage of the George bill on which confirmation of the Henry Wallace appointment as Secretary of Commerce hinges, in an acrimonious debate with a witness for the bill. Testimony will continue Wednesday.

Ordinarily, witnesses before this autocratic committee cringe before the bludgeoning of E. E. (Gene) Cox (D-Ga.), and the more pompous goading of Howard Smith (D-Va.).

Chairman Brent Spence (D-Ky.), of the Banking and Currency Committee, which reported out the bill, declared he did not come there "in humility" but to ask his rights, and warned them against "abrogating the accepted procedure and rules of the House."

Cox made slurring allusions to the President's agreement to sign the George bill as "horse trading done with the President" and asked: "Is it not that you think Wallace is just not big enough for the job?"

The George bill would divorce the loan agencies from the Department of Commerce.

"Let me ask you a question," Spence countered. "I want to know if this committee will scuttle House procedures on this rule."

"Judge" Smith explained in a shocked voice that he was interested only in the "democratic process." Since minority members on the Banking committee were unable to get amendments passed, what did the witness think about the "democratic process" of letting the House pass on these minority amendments?

Spence pointed out that in other bills such as the OPA bill which the Rules Committee loaded down with the Smith committee amendments although it was not even a legislative committee, the Rules committee "wasn't exactly fair."

"Just what do you think our function is—just to give you what you ask for?" Smith asked.

"I should think that is pretty near your function," Spence replied. "Oh, you have vested powers. I'm just talking about what you ought to do."

Smith wanted to know then how the House could get to pass on the "larger question."

The "larger question" means the

proposal to load the George bill down with so many other limitations on Wallace's activities that the President might refuse to sign it.

Another possibility is that the Rules Committee will refuse to allow any rule on the legislation until after the Senate-imposed March 1 deadline for considering the Wallace nomination.

At one point Clarence J. Brown (R. O.), demanded of Spence "Did your members meet in advance and decide not to allow any amendment?"

"No," said Chairman A. J. Sabath, "they don't follow your plan."

From the rear of the room John H. Folger (D-NC), arose and said: "I'm a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and I object to such questioning."

"Tell the gentleman from North Carolina to hold his horses," Cox sneered.

Asks Vinson 'Fringe' Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Chairman William L. Davis today announced that the War Labor Board unanimously passed a resolution recommending to Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson that he set a definite procedure under which "fringe" issues would be held valid.

The WLB holds that a procedure for handling those issues be worked out similar to the methods now in effect on general wage raises within "Little Steel" formula limits, standards and the brackets system.

"Fringe" issues involve bonuses for night work, vacations and holidays with pay, shift differentials and similar problems. The board's demand came as protests from labor increased because of the frequent ban by Vinson on raises on the claim that they would increase prices.

Under a definite set of rules, it is believed, vote practices by Vinson and invalidation by the OPA would be avoided.

Poles Here Back Warsaw Gov't

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A new group of liberal Polish Americans that has risen in protest against the well-heeled Polish-American Congress representing the exiled London Poles urged the State Department today to establish relations with the Warsaw Polish government.

The delegation, representing numerous Polish-American organizations and labor groups opposing the "systematic and vicious smear-tactics" of the Polish-American Congress, was headed by State Sen. Stanley Nowak of Michigan.

Following talks with Congressmen as well as State Department officials, Nowak said at a press conference the Polish-American Congress is a "front for the anti-Soviet Poles in London, and that an FBI investigation showed they spent \$50,000 in one year alone for propaganda in the U. S. labor movement."

Nowak said the new liberal group draws representatives from the American-Polish Labor Council, Kosciuszko League, Polonia Society and other groups with members of Polish descent who oppose efforts of the Polish-American Congress to create anti-Soviet sentiment and disunity among the United Nations. Although the new group will be unable to establish headquarters in Washington, as the wealthy mouthpiece of the London Poles has done, Nowak said it plans to continue making its voice heard throughout the nation.

Wainwright Sent To Asia Mainland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UP).—Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, commander of American forces in the Philippines when Corregidor surrendered, and 176 other Army and Navy officers and men have been moved by the Japanese from Formosa to Manchukuo.

Senate Body May Quash Service Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—As hearings on limited national service legislation dragged along in the Senate Military Affairs Committee there appeared to be real doubt today as to whether any bill would be reported by the committee.

Sen. Happy Chandler (D-Ky), rushed out of the closed hearings a few minutes before they broke up this afternoon to announce jubilantly: "They're getting weaker all the time."

Chandler was of course referring to advocates of the May bill as tentatively amended in the Senate committee to give administration of the measure to the Office of War Mobilization which would presumably delegate it to the War Manpower Commission.

There seemed to be some support in committee for weakening this version of the measure previously adopted and accepting something along the lines of the Voorhis amendment which would merely give statutory authority to the War Manpower Commission.

Chandler claimed that the Labor-Management-Agriculture Advisory Board of the Office of War Mobilization had veered away from support of the Senate bill.

It had previously been reported as favoring the May bill with civilian administration but Chandler asserted that it was now simply for

conferring legislative status on existing WMC controls.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a member of the OWM Advisory Board said that "from the point of view of manpower" all that is necessary is to strengthen the authority of the WMC.

"From the morale side," he added, "every man between certain ages should be required to serve his country."

Johnston, who testified before the Senate committee said that the

Chamber of Commerce would support limited national service legislation if Congress considered it necessary and if administration were in civilian hands. But he made it clear that he preferred legislation simply strengthening the authority of the WMC.

There was some difference between the position taken by Johnston and that of Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers who strongly opposed the May bill in any form. Mosher did not, however, object to legislation giving WMC legislative authority.

Earlier in the day Julius G. Luhrsen, executive secretary of the Railway Executives Association said that his group "has consistently opposed all compulsory legislation not only in peacetime but also since we are at war."

Chile Buys Out U.S. Utility Firm

SANTIAGO, Feb. 9 (UP).—The Chilean Chamber of Deputies after an all-night session approved today government purchase of tramway systems in three Chilean cities from Compania Chilena de Electricidad, a subsidiary of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc.

The purchase of the system, located in Santiago, Valparaiso and San Bernardo, was in accordance with the agreement signed by the former minister of the treasury Arturo Matte Larraín in May, 1941.

During the debate, some deputies said there had been foreign pressure for rapid passage of the bill.

Approval by the Chilean Chamber of Deputies of the sale by American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., of tramway system in three Chilean cities to the Chilean government probably will lead to a speedy consummation of the deal, understood to involve some \$3,000,000, James Carson, vice president of the utility company, said today.

The \$3,000,000 involved, Carson said, "seems to be fair settlement for both parties."

Symphonies? -- What Red Talk Is That?

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) started the day's hearings of the Senate Agriculture Committee on Aubrey Williams' nomination for Rural Electrical Administrator in rare spirit. He quoted a speech by Williams before the old Workers Alliance in which the REA nominee said the government should support "symphonies, writing and painting projects" (for the unemployed).

Asked by Sen. Henrik Shipstead (R-Minn) what a symphony meant, McKellar answered: "I'm not an

expert on Communist terms."

Another McKellar bombshell that proved just a dud came when he admonished the Senators and the audience to listen closely while he read from a publication called Headlines, dated July 30, 1938, and published in Chicago.

This paper accused Williams of supporting Commonwealth College, "the red, radical college" at Mena, Ark., where, Sen. McKellar said, "women appeared in Communist dress—in overalls." He pointed out that Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, wife of the retired Supreme Court Justice,

was chairman of the Commonwealth committee.

UNDER INDICTMENT

When pressed by Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D-Mont) for the name of the editor of the publication, McKellar was unable to say, but Wheeler read into the record from the paper the fact that the editor was Joseph P. Kamp. Kamp is under the indictment of the U. S. Court here for failure to reveal campaign expenditures to a House committee investigating his Fascist Constitution Educational League.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) in-

quired if McKellar had any proof that Williams is a Communist. "Oh, yes," he replied, "page after page shows he was a member of Communist fronts, in sympathy with 'em. Sen. Harlan J. Bushfield (R-SD), quoted speech after speech that showed Williams was a Communist."

Ellender then introduced Vol. 3 of the FBI report on its investigation of persons named as Communists by the Dies Committee. As to Williams, it said the FBI had "found no evidence (he) had engaged in subversive activities."

McGoldrick Notes Rise In City Fund

By HARRY RAYMOND

Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick presented an optimistic picture of the city's financial situation to the Board of Estimate and City Council yesterday, estimating the total 1944-1945 general fund at \$188,447,375, exceeding an earlier estimate by \$15,353,586.

His analysis, based on tax collections, other revenues and debt service items, and presented as a basis for computing the 1945-1946 municipal budget, predicted a general fund for the fiscal year beginning in July totaling \$193,241,286. This is \$20,000,000 in excess of the estimate made a year ago.

The Comptroller warned, however, against "over-optimism," stating the estimates are subject to revision before final presentation in June. He pointed out that appropriations for debt service will run more than \$6,000,000 higher and the subway deficit will, according to current outlook, run in excess of last year's loss by more than \$5,500,000.

The next budget, according to McGoldrick, will have to provide \$46,649,131 to meet the transit deficit.

But with assessed property valuations now up to more than 15 billion dollars, budget making this year should not be as difficult as it has been heretofore.

Real estate groups and their spokesmen in the Citizens Budget Commission, however, can be expected to try to complicate matters by launching a campaign for a lowered tax rate. They got a good slash during the current year, but they insist on greater cuts.

Yet if the present financial situation continues—and indications are it may get better—reasonable demands of city employees' unions for justifiable wage increases and to make permanent the temporary cost-of-living bonuses can and should be granted.

London Poles Still Trying

The London Polish government-in-exile, pursuing its rabid campaign to defame the Soviet Union, pulled another rabbit from its frayed top hat yesterday.

This time it found a young Englishman, Tom Graham, who was in Warsaw when the war broke out in 1939. Graham, sponsored by the anti-Soviet exiles, held a press conference in London. His "line" can best be seen in the following quotation from the United Press report:

"In answer to a direct question, Graham said he believed the Poles preferred German occupation to Russian."

Marcantonio Bill Asks Allied Status and Lend-Lease for Italy

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. — Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), today introduced a resolution requesting the President to recognize Italy as an ally and to extend her Lend-Lease aid.

In a speech on the House floor, Marcantonio declared that Italian "children are dying from lack of food" and that "disease is rampant." He urged food shipments to Italy be increased immediately.

Marcantonio disputed the statement of Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew that the allies are "assisting Italy in every way practicable."

Citrine Proposes Stringent Rule for Defeated Reich

By MALCOLM McEWEN

Wireless to the Daily Worker

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Opening discussion on labor's attitude toward the peace settlement at the world labor conference here, Sir Walter Citrine, British leader, today posed the problem: "How are we going to deal with Germany?"

There is a wide measure of agreement on the following prerequisites for the settlement:

1. Germany must be completely and beyond all question defeated by Allied armed forces. There can be no question of Germany's surrender under conditions.

2. Germany's guilty war leaders and war criminals must be brought to justice.

3. Germany must make reparations to the extent of all that is humanly possible in services, goods and money even though it involves continuance of Allied control over the entire German economy for many years and perhaps for generations.

4. Germany must be wholly disarmed by the surrender of all munitions, the dissolution of the German general staff and disbanding of all her armed forces and the closing down of all German war factories.

DEMILITARIZED

5. Germany must be demilitarized. All staff colleges of military instruction must be closed. The wearing of uniforms, except by police, must be prohibited.

6. Germany must be democratized by the establishment of stringent guarantees including the reestablishment of a free trade union movement, freedom of political and cultural association, freedom of the press and public meetings.

7. The German youth must be reeducated in an atmosphere cleansed of Prussian militarist tradition.

The Germany thus transformed, Citrine said, must be reintegrated with the new world order within which the United Nations resolved to establish the coming peace settlement.

It seems necessary, therefore, he added, that the trade unions be associated in a consultative and advisory capacity with the military and civil administration concerned with the occupation of Germany because, during the occupation, the short term program of the peace will be put into execution.

DUMBARTON OAKS

Dealing with Dumbarton Oaks, Citrine said:

"Particular importance attaches to the functions and responsibility which are likely to be assigned to the Economic and Social Council. With this body, the trade unions should be most closely associated and should develop into a constructive organ of international reconstruction."

Dealing with reparations, Sir Walter said these could be extracted by expropriating assets, by exporting surpluses while living standards were frozen at a fixed level and by services by people from the debtor country.

"I attach much importance to the claims for service by the German workers in reconstruction and repair of countries that have been ravaged and brought near to ruin by Germany's armed forces," he said.

SOVIET WOMAN ADDRESSES PARLEY

[The United Press reported from London that a Soviet woman delegate, Mme. J. Bellaev—the first woman to address the conference—expressed strong approval of Sir Walter's proposals.

[The UP added that she surprised the conference by disclosing that the head of the Soviet commission for the reconstruction of Stalingrad was a woman, Mme. Cherkosova.

[The UP said also that M. P.



Red Army gunners stand by their self-propelled guns as they pause in their clean-up drive against the Nazis in Budapest.

Spain Held Ripe for Steps Against Franco

Spanish democrats welcome Prime Minister Churchill's rejection of Franco's latest offer to join forces with England against the Soviet Union, but they would like to see England and our country take more direct action against Franco's fascism.

Franco, according to Frederick Kuh in Thursday's PM, wrote to Churchill last November, suggesting his "neutral" services as mediator between the Allies and the Axis, and hinting that Britain and Spain have a common interest in "checking Bolshevism."

Churchill, the story goes, replied that Britain is not interested in maintaining the Franco regime in Spain, and is on terms of mutual understanding and sympathy with the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister reportedly sent copies of the whole correspondence to Marshal Stalin.

Ernestina Gonzalez, director here of the Voice of Fighting Spain radio program, told the Daily Worker yesterday that the Prime Minister's reversal of his earlier "kindly" position toward Franco is extremely welcome.

"But," she commented, "I've not yet heard that Britain—or America for that matter—have scrapped their trade treaties which bolster Franco's regime with millions and millions of pesetas."

"We hope," she added, "that the United States and Britain will follow the example of the Soviet Union, Mexico and Guatemala by breaking relations with Franco."

FRANCO'S PROBLEMS

Franco's attempt to curry favor with Britain, Miss Gonzalez asserted, reflects his desperation because of Hitler's imminent defeat,

and also home problems which are assuming ever greater proportions. "Since D-Day, guerrilla actions have spread like wildfire all over Spain," she related. "Franco has had to withdraw regular army units from North Africa to cope with the situation."

"We've learned from sources inside Spain that these troops are proving 'unreliable.' There have been mass desertions to the guerrillas."

Franco recently even found it necessary to send an official command to army chiefs and provincial governors, the Jan. 25 issue of *Espana Popular*, organ of antifascist Spanish exiles in Mexico reported.

He told them to "menace with punishment" soldiers and officers who don't want to persecute the "terrorists."

According to Military Judge Jesualdo Iglesias, one of the most "ferocious" supporters of Franco's regime: "Even commanding officers have been tricked and are becoming implicated with the rabble."

Artists, Scientists Ask Franco Break

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom yesterday made public an open letter to Congress from 100 outstanding artists and scientists asking passage of Rep. John Coffee's resolution for severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain and assistance to Spanish republican forces.

Spain under Franco, the open letter declared, is "in effect a colony of the Third Reich" and "can easily provide the breeding place for a third World War."

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British Paper Urges Aid to France

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—The Economist, independent weekly, will urge in its Saturday edition that restoration of France be given its "proper place in the war effort," to alleviate her economic plight.

An article entitled "Economic Entente" said that while the Bank of France is rich in gold compared to the British treasury, the French people are starving.

It suggests that Britain might spare France some of the sizeable stocks of imported foodstuffs and raw material in England.

Carries Cleveland AFL Greetings to Parley

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—

Courtney D. Ward, who is en route to the world labor conference as an observer for Painters District Council 6 and the Ohio State Conference of Painters, carries with him greetings from the Cleveland Federation of Labor, the Ohio Conference of Machinists, Machinists District Council 54 and many local unions. The Cleveland central body voted with but one dissent to urge the AFL Executive Council to send an observer.

Tarasov, winding up the discussion on postwar Germany, urged the conference to endorse the Dumbarton Oaks plan, saying:

"I hope the conference will approve the measures taken by the three leading nations in regard to the creation of an international organization for the preservation of peace."

[Federated Press reported from London that Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO delegation, made his first appearance at the conference this morning and was greeted with applause.]

WILL INVITE ADDITIONAL DELEGATES

LONDON, Feb. 9 (FP).—Following adoption of a successful peace-making proposal by CIO delegate R. J. Thomas, the afternoon session of the World Trade Union Conference yesterday accepted without opposition a plan unanimously reported by its standing orders committee which had the day before plunged the conference into disagreement.

Reporting out for a second time, the committee proposed that invitations be sent to representatives of Bulgarian, Romanian, Italian and Finnish labor organizations, leaving the decision on whether they would be seated as observers or delegates to the credentials committee.

Neither secretary Walter Citrine of the British Trades Union Congress nor the 14 other British delegates objected, as they had the day before, and thus they arrived at the position supported by the Soviet, U. S., French and other delegations. Their objection had been met by Thomas' proposal that the report be sent back to the committee.

The second committee proposal, to invite a representative from the Polish Lublin area, still met concerted BTUC opposition, however, and was sent back to committee. The proposal was intended to meet BTUC objections by inviting a delegate from the Polish Seamen's Union headquarters in Great Britain, which the committee said belongs to both the International Transport Workers Federation, affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the new Polish Trade Union Council operating in liberated Poland.

Bulgaria Sentences 206 Axis Men to Die

SOFIA, Feb. 8 (Delayed)

(UP). — Bulgarian People's Courts have pronounced 206 death sentences, 89 life sentences and 76 lighter sentences on persons charged with collaboration, it was reported today.

Creaky Friedsam Formula Needs Revision Now

By LOLA PAINE

There's been a lot of talk about revising the Friedsam Formula, that antiquated Model "T" method by which the State doles out money to help run the State and city schools.

Gov. Dewey recently set up a special committee on State Aid to Education to study the question and suggest revisions. But, fundamentally, the question is: what kind of educational program do the citizens of this state and city want—and how do they want this 1926 formula changed?

Dewey's special committee is expected to make its proposals sometime in March. In the meanwhile, an open hearing on the Governor's budget will be held on Feb. 14, and citizens, organizations and school experts can make their demands known at that time. They can also press to have the Governor's special committee call an open hearing before it makes its recommendations next month.

State and City schools are supported mainly by the State and City governments, with very small amounts from the Federal government. Briefly, the Friedsam Formula works in the following manner. Under this formula, state aid for education is allocated to communities on the basis of average daily attendance for the year, with each city receiving \$1,500 for every 27 children in the elementary schools and \$1,900 for every 22 children in the high schools. From the above amounts, 60 cents is deducted from state aid for each \$1,000 of taxable property in the school district.

TEACHERS UNION PROGRAM

Proponents of increased State aid argue that 1) it costs just as much to run the schools if children are sick and absent 2) it costs just as much to educate elementary student as high school students; proponents advocate a sum of around \$3,000 instead of the \$1,500 or \$1,900 allocated, and 3) a city like New York City, which is deprived of much of its taxing powers by the state, should be given added taxing powers in order to contribute a proper share to its school system.

While these questions will undoubtedly be raised at the Governor's budget hearing and, if pressure is brought about, at a hearing called by the Governor's special committee on state aid, many other demands for an expanded formula can be built around the serious problems of giving youth its chance—today, in wartime, and tomorrow, in peace.

Until a satisfactory Friedsam Formula can be worked out, the Teachers Union is supporting the Quinn-Steingut bill calling for a 20 percent increase in the educational appropriations, above and beyond that of the formula. Main-

GROPPERGRAMS



Zhukov is playing a new Brandenburg Concerto, for cannon and shell, and it's not music to Hitler's ears.

How to Be Heard On the Budget

The Teachers Union recommends that all organizations wishing to appear in behalf of education at the Governor's budget hearings in Albany, Wednesday, Feb. 14, write to D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, State Assembly, Albany, N. Y.

taining that present appropriations are entirely inadequate, the union has asked one major question—what kind of schools must we have. Its recommendations are five-fold

- Each class should have no more than 30 children. The Formula does not permit appointment of enough teachers for reduction of the present oversized classes. It should double the present appropriation and base its computation—not on attendance, but on the actual register or the average of the best 100 days of attendance during the year.

- The schools must meet new needs for child welfare and security. At present, state aid is mandatory only for elementary, junior and senior high schools, with other essential services depending on local community ability to finance them, with the result that poor communities are at a loss. State aid must provide, therefore, for nursery schools, kindergartens, after-school and vacation playgrounds, community centers, summer camps, school medical, dental, nutrition and guidance services.

- The State should recognize a higher education on the college and university level as an essential feature of its educational program. The new formula should contribute to supporting New York City's four city colleges since the state at present supports upstate colleges.

- The formula must provide for wiping out illiteracy and for retraining vast numbers of veterans and war workers. At present it does not provide for adult education. The proposed Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences are a step in the right direction if appropriations are made for sites, equipment and personnel. Provision should be made for day and evening classes in English and citizenship, and in general and technical subjects.

- Provision should be made for the professional and economic status of teachers. The failure of the State to make available to localities sufficient funds to increase teachers' salaries has been directly responsible for the exodus of large numbers of teachers from the schools and a serious lowering of morale. Proper financing through a new formula must make it possible for local authorities to raise teachers' salaries on a statewide basis, provide for a state minimum of \$1,500 and enable localities to grant their teachers a cost-of-living salary adjustment.

In calling upon parents, trade unions, and civic and community organizations to press for an open hearing by the Committee on State Aid to Education, the Teachers Union points out that public pressure last year forced the Legislature to peg the formula at the 1942-43 level when a cut of seven to nine million dollars was threatened.

Negro Sergeant's Mother Proud Of His Heroism in Bulge Battle

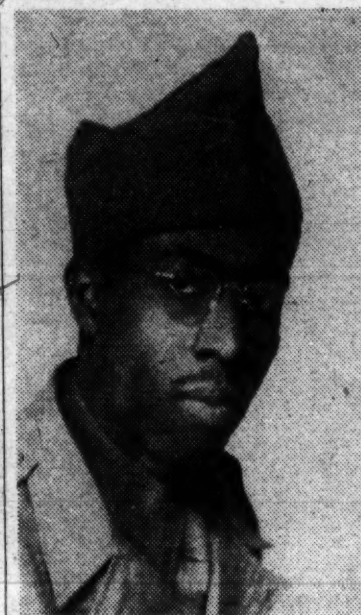
By EUGENE GORDON

Sgt. Lloyd Wilkinson, of 363 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, is, at the moment, a long way from home, being somewhere with troops which took part in the recent Big Battle of the Bulge. In another way, however, he is nearer home than he's been since he left for the European front a year ago this month.

That is what his mother, Mrs. Rufus Wilkinson, thinks. She said yesterday that news from the Eastern and Western fronts is especially thrilling, because it indicates that Hitler and his gang are on the way out and that her boy is on the way home to Brooklyn.

Sgt. Wilkinson is a member of the 969th Field Artillery Battalion, Negro 155 mm. howitzer outfit thought lost for a while when stranded behind the Nazi lines in the enemy's surprise counter offensive. He and three of his buddies have been given special mention in a War Department order commending their battalion.

"Lloyd has been with that outfit since it landed in Normandy on D-Day," Mrs. Wilkinson said. "He writes regularly, but that isn't like having him in person." She hastened to add that wishing her boy to come home as soon as possible didn't mean that



Sgt. LLOYD WILKINSON

she expected or desired special favors for him.

"You know how it is," she said. The Wilkinson family is like hundreds of thousands of others whose

members have gone to fight fascism from all sections of America. They live in a neat little two-story house on an old residential street.

The sergeant son's photograph, inscribed with love to the folks at home, occupies the place of honor in the living room.

There are six in the family, two boys in addition to Lloyd, and a sister. Simeon, 14, is in junior high. Robert, 10, is in elementary school. Sister Doris is engaged to a young man now overseas.

The head of the Wilkinson household is in the real estate business.

Sgt. Wilkinson also is engaged. The photo his mother permitted us to borrow, only on condition we'd vow to return it, was inscribed: "To my darling Uriga.—Lloyd."

"There'll be a double wedding when the boys come home, Mrs. Wilkinson?"

"I suppose there will," she smiled. Miss Uriga Hardy is a stenographer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Asked what she thought of the exploit for which her son and three of his buddies won War Department praise—using of their big guns on the onrushing enemy at point-blank range—Mrs. Wilkinson said:

"He's doing his job and doing it well."

Weston Rejects Bid To Run Against Davis

A proposal that he run for City Council against Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., this fall was sharply rebuffed yesterday by Moran Weston, field secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and Amsterdam News labor writer.

The proposal, as reported by the Herald Tribune, was made by J. Raymond Jones, Tammany leader of the 13th A. D. East, who also named two other candidates as possible opposition to the Communist Councilman and asked for unity around one of the three.



DAVIS

The others were Lt. Col. Vernon C. Riddick and Mrs. Marie Brown Brewer.

Jones admitted that "Davis has made a very good record," but maintained that because he is a Communist he is "responsible to other persons than to the community."

Weston stated that he considered

it an honor to be mentioned as a possible candidate. But, he added, "I am not, and would not be, a candidate opposed to Councilman Davis whose record in the City Council has properly been recognized as a contribution to the welfare of the city."

"It is unfortunate that the issue of his Communist affiliation has been raised," Weston said, "for that was settled by the people when he was elected. The citizens of Harlem must not be divided over the question of a candidate for the City Council."

Lt. Col. Riddick said the use of his name was unsolicited and he had not given any thought to the subject. He added that he had just recently returned from overseas and was not familiar with the political set-up in Harlem.

Neither Mrs. Brewer nor Jones could be reached for comment.

News Capsules

Air Flight Fails to Save Baby

The six-day-old daughter of Lt. Hyman Weisberg, a Brooklyn Army officer, died at Children's Hospital in Boston yesterday after having been flown from Utah for an emergency operation for a throat obstruction. A hospital spokesman said the infant died as Dr. William E. Ladd of Harvard Medical School prepared to operate. A malformation of tissue had blocked the passage of food to the baby's stomach.

One of the worst blizzards of modern memory left 12 to 17 inches of snow in New England yesterday, paralyzed virtually all transportation and killed 11 persons before it swept out to sea. Buildings collapsed under snow-weighted roofs.

Daily newspaper circulation in the United States reached 45,954,838 in 1944, a 3.4 percent increase over 1943 and a new high, according to the 1945 Editor and Publisher Yearbook.

Mrs. Lottie Reynolds, 39, of

Aurora, Ill., yesterday forgave her 16-year-old daughter for attempting to murder her and hoped the state would do the same. The daughter, Bernice, was held for grand jury action after confessing she turned the gas jets on in the Reynolds home while her mother was in bed, to kill her for "keeping me from marrying the man I love."

Maj. Stanley W. Duncan, 46, was charged yesterday with the murder of his sweetheart-secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Vivell, divorcee found stabbed to death in his apartment Monday. The Army officer remained under police guard at San Francisco Hospital, where he was recovering from a drug-induced coma. He was discovered unconscious in his apartment near the body of Mrs. Vivell.

Nine cars of the first section of the Sunset Limited, Southern Pacific's Los Angeles-to-New Orleans passenger train, hurtled off the tracks in the Englewood yards on the outskirts of Houston yesterday, injuring 15 passengers.

ALP Gains in Enrollment of City Voters

Totals of both Republican and American Labor Party enrollments increased over four years ago while the Democratic results fell off, the Board of Elections announced yesterday. The Democratic total, however, is still tops in the city. Women outnumbered men in all three party enrollments, results show.

Democratic enrollees number 1,978,111 compared with 2,273,367 for 1940. Republican enrollment jumped from 758,382 four years ago to 821,013 while the ALP total increased from 150,763 to 194,602.

The figures indicate the number of voters eligible to cast ballots in the city primary next July 31.

Largest Republican gain was marked in Queens which polled the second highest total for New York counties on the GOP line, ranking next to Kings.

Enrollment by boroughs for 1940 follows:

Manhattan	Rep.	Dem.	ALP
1944	193,354	450,577	41,396
1940	205,275	521,993	32,117
Bronx			
1944	121,794	408,784	55,700
1940	104,719	459,784	43,655
Brooklyn			
1944	256,158	715,904	83,244
1940	242,059	830,931	65,493
Queens			
1944	227,470	357,033	13,595
1940	189,094	401,651	9,045
Richmond			
1944	22,237	45,638	668
1940	17,238	59,010	543

Mort Wounded Saved

More than 90 percent of the wounded who have reached Army hospitals have been saved, and in some hospitals the rate is almost 100 percent.

Nip Chiseler In the Butt

A Bronx candy store proprietor who charged 20 cents for a package of cigarettes was arrested yesterday by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's confidential squad and sentenced to five days in a city prison or a \$25 fine by the War Emergency Court.

The arrest was made after an irate customer called the Police Department. A plainclothesman rushed to the store of Henry Smith, 841 Prospect Ave. Smith was sentenced in less than two hours. He paid the fine.

San Francisco Supervisors Back Bridges

CITY'S LEGISLATIVE BODY ASKS FDR TO DROP ACTION

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9. — San Francisco's Board of Supervisors have approved a resolution urging President Roosevelt to drop the deportation action against Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. The board is the city's legislative body.

The resolution, introduced by Robert Miller Green, praises Bridges and the ILWU for their

contributions to the war effort.

During committee discussion and board hearings on the Green proposal, not one Supervisor spoke against Bridges. The only opposition came from Supervisors who argued that the deportation case was not a matter for action by that body. The board's resolution now awaits the signature of Mayor Roger Lapham, now in the East on business.

UE Organizes Shop; Gives It to Steel Union

Credit Brooklyn, home of the Dodgers, with the latest example of model union solidarity.

By request, Local 1225 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers last month brought organization at last to the Fein Tin Can Co., whose last attempts to unionization were blocked by a 1937 strike marked by mass picket lines, struggles with police and the killing of one striker.

After the workers were organized, Sidney Mason, Local 1225 business manager, got in touch with Pete Mosse, regional director of the CIO United Steel Workers, and arranged for the transfer of the shop to steel.

Workers agreed, and at a special shop meeting, 150 UE applications were formally presented to Angelo Battone, national representative of the United Steelworkers, in whose jurisdiction the com-

pany properly belongs. Since then, USA has completed the drive and a National Labor Relations Board election is being sought.

Honor 25 Years Of Union Service

Hyman Gordon, president of the same AFL local for the past 25 years, will be honored by his union brothers and sisters tonight (Saturday) at a banquet at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St.

The party marks also the 25th anniversary of Local 107, AFL International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Set Up Joint Drug Body

A Manhattan labor-management committee has been established by the New York Retail Druggists Association and the Retail Drug Store Employees Union, Local 1193. It was announced yesterday.

The committee will fight racial and religious discrimination in business and in employment; act to promote sound business practice, ethical standards, adjustment of disputes between the union and employer, and will initiate a general program for victory in the war.

Harry Goldsmith, former president of the New York Pharmaceutical Council and New York Retail Druggists Association, is chairman. Co-chairman is Abraham Kirschner, business representative of Local 1193, a CIO affiliate. James T. Lockwood, another union organizer, is secretary, and Irving Moldow of the Nancy Drug Store is treasurer.

Pocketbook Union Rally Hits Vinson's Wage Cut Order

By JOHN MELDON

Thousands of pocketbook workers jammed Manhattan Center here yesterday morning in protest against an order from Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson to "roll back" wages in a large part of the industry regionally by approximately 15 percent.

The rally was a local example of the increasing resentment in the labor movement against the Vinson policy of intervening in WLB decisions.

Called by the Pocketbook Workers Union of New York, an unaffiliated independent union, the rally was attended by about 3,000 workers. Ossip Walinsky, executive director of the local, and Jack Rosenbloom, president, emphasized there is no strike, and that only pocketbook workers not engaged directly in war work took part of the morning off to attend the rally.

The union took issue with a recent WLB order which would "roll back" or cut wages of 11 of the 26 categories in the trade to base rates of 55 cents hourly for helpers, 60 cents for general helpers, 62½ cents for cement plasterers and gluers, 65 cents for examiners and packers, and similar reductions in other categories.

Mr. Walinsky declared the average wage in the industry is still below other industries.

"We are real Americans," Walinsky said, "and we expect to be treated as such. However, we will not allow ourselves to be forced into the position of the Sewell Aversys in this matter. We will fight it in the American way."

EMPLOYERS BACK UNIONS

Mr. Walinsky declared the employers, with whom he and other of the union leaders met at the McAlpin Hotel later in the day, were behind the union's fight against a pay cut. He said the union would request the employers to sign a petition to the WLB demanding the setting up of a fact-finding commission.

Mr. Walinsky stated that the WLB roll back ukase, stemming from Vinson's order, was accompanied by threats of imprisonment and fines unless the 15 per cent reduction is made by next Monday.

He declared the union would make a counter-demand for a 15 percent wage increase.

Mr. Rosenbloom said the local had notified the N. Y. Central Trades and Labor Council, AFL, and the CIO Industrial Union Council of Greater N. Y. of its stand.

At the close of the rally, which began at 10:30 a.m., the workers went back to their shops.

Beware of 'Curly' Brooks' Embrace

By GEORGE MORRIS

Thursday's testimony on the May-Balley limited service bill and speeches on the Senate floor showed who the real leaders in the fight against the measure are.

On the one hand, Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Chicago Tribune's most fascist-minded Senator Brooks of Illinois, opposed the measure. On the other hand, more government spokesmen, among them WPB Chairman J. A. Krug

and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey supported it.

Administration spokesmen squarely put forward the facts showing that legislation to control manpower distribution has become imperative. Furthermore, they all favored the change sponsored in the Senate's version of the bill which would put the service measure under supervision of the War Manpower Commission—a body on which labor is represented and in which the unions have shown great confidence. With possibilities of approval greatly strengthened, labor will undoubtedly welcome the proposed change.

As we have often stated, responsible labor leaders have not at any

time expressed themselves against national service in principle. The differences that we have on the question within the labor movement are mainly on whether such legislation is expedient and immediately necessary. The CIO, in its statement of Jan. 12, declared that it is ready to support "any necessary legislation" that a joint conference of labor, management, agriculture and government would agree upon.

But the labor movement never did and never will have anything in common with a Brooks whose opposition to the war in conjunction with unconcealed fascists, is notorious. Nor could there be anything in common with a Mosher who is speaking not for constructive-minded sections of industrialists, but for those who want the return of the open shop.

When a Brooks and a Mosher put their arms around labor and bemoan the threat to labor's "freedom," then it is really time for some ardent opponents of the May bill in labor ranks to open their eyes.

No one is surprised when people like Brooks or Mosher attack the President and the war program. Neither does it surprise anyone when they insult our Allies with references to their Service Acts, which operated since the outset of the war with labor's full support as "slave" acts.

SAME ARGUMENT

But we particularly address ourselves to those in the labor movement who, in taking a position against the May bill, allowed them-

selves to be drawn into using the same type of arguments that Brooks, Mosher and their kind are using. It is understandable when Trotskyites, Socialists of the Norman Thomas brand, and Lewisites take up their arguments. They, as Brooks, have always been opposed to the war. It is understandable when the Trotskyite-stacked staff of PM uses such argument. But no responsible unionist could possibly identify himself with that type of argument.

Those who oppose the May Bill—and we think they are wrong—should do so by meeting the question of whether the measure will or will not help solve manpower difficulties. That is the sole issue. But they are equally duty bound to denounce vigorously and expose the Brooks, Norman Thomases, Trotskyites, Lewisites, David Dubinsky's Social Democrats and others whose motives are known to be anything but constructive. There is a difference between an honest division of opinion, which is natural, and a division in which labor's enemies set the tone.

READER'S LETTERS

In this connection, we have received a number of letters on my article "Our Stand on the Manpower Issue" on Feb. 1. One friend quotes the following:

"Trade unionists of all political persuasions, as in the past, will act in accordance with the policies of their respective unions and the dictates of their own conscience."

He wonders how a person can comply with a union's stand against a measure and still have his own differing opinion on the issue.

The question here is not one of discipline but of policy. We have stated the position of the Communists. In the trade unions, Communists act as other workers, in compliance with a union's decisions and rules.

But this is not just a trade union question. Obviously more than the duty to a union is involved here. There is also the attitude that a person should take as a citizen to the government and to its commander-in-chief who holds the responsibility in the conduct of the war. It is in this sense that we wrote that individuals will act in accordance with the policies of their unions and the dictates of their own conscience.

Pledge Foes Try To Reduce Vote

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Methods being used by forces campaigning against labor's no-strike pledge are coming to light as the CIO United Auto Workers' referendum on the pledge goes into its final stretch.

The deadline for voting in the UAW referendum is Feb. 17 for civilians and Feb. 28 for members in service. Both dates are the last on which ballots may be postmarked to be considered valid.

Trotskyites and others looking toward revocation are trying to keep the vote down. At the Cadillac plant where members belong to Local 174, dominated by Walter Reuther, UAW vice-president, and Trotskyites, I discovered that the day shift at least knew little about the poll.

When merchant seamen distributed material for keeping the pledge at Callicat recently, workers took the papers gladly. But a gang of rescinders, with Charles Westfall, chairman of the Cadillac unit, at the head, tried to stop the seamen from making the distribution.

Another example concerns the Detroit Steel Products plant of Local 351, where Paul Silvers, now on the International UAW payroll, was formerly president.

It is reported that Silvers had returned to Detroit to make sure that Local 351 vote "right," that is to say for scrapping the pledge. He is reported to have said that he'll make certain that the workers bring their ballots to the local where their voting will be supervised, and anyone found voting "yes" will be fired from his job.

This may sound unbelievable, but it should be remembered that Silvers was vociferous at the UAW Grand Rapids convention for the Ben Garrison super-duper minority report, calling for rescinding the no-strike pledge and for the referendum.

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Taking Stock of Thomas Dewey

WE SEE nothing in Gov. Thomas Dewey's Lincoln Day address for supporters of President Roosevelt to cheer about. When Mr. Dewey declares that the President has the backing of the entire American people in the momentous meetings with Stalin and Churchill, we fully agree; but whether Dewey and his party are actually strengthening the President's hand is another matter. Mr. Dewey did nothing of the kind on Thursday night. Neither have the bigwigs of his party in Congress since November.

The Lincoln Day dinner, says the governor, is the occasion when Republicans take stock of themselves. Well, Mr. Dewey is photographed at this dinner with Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, who only told the American Tariff League on Jan. 18 that this country doesn't need a big foreign trade, and attacked full employment as an "airy scheme." Does Mr. Dewey take stock of this proposal? Does he take stock of Sen. Taft's betrayal of a permanent FEPC? Does he utter the slightest protest against Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's refusal to ratify the use of force in the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, as revealed last Monday night?

Nothing of the kind. Instead, the titular Republican leader gives lip-service to the unity behind the Administration and then makes a series of inferences which needle at the President, snipe at his policies, question his integrity, undermine his authority. And this, despite the fact that the electorate grew sick and tired of the same tactics during the campaign and decisively rejected them.

Dewey says he hopes the Big Three decisions will be in harmony with our "American ideals of liberty and justice," as though Mr. Roosevelt needs lessons on this score, as though our Allies have to be lectured on idealism and justice from Albany.

He berates the Administration for abdication on the practical decisions flowing from the liberation of the Balkans, as though American leadership consists of balking the peoples of Europe and quarreling with our Allies.

He makes it appear that our foreign policy consists of glittering generalities, and praises (rather curtly) Sen. Vandenberg's proposals. But what are these proposals? The Michigan Senator wants to delay Dumbarton Oaks; he wants to prevent a world organization from having force at its disposal; he wants to "write into the bond" an agreement whereby the United States would unilaterally review every democratic achievement in Europe—a path that would run us into wars with the liberated peoples and our other Allies.

Dewey's speech, like Vandenberg's proposal, is a high sign to every reactionary force in the world to "keep up the good work" until the Republicans manage to get control of American Power.

The GOP vs. Employment

IN THE Senate the vendetta against Henry Wallace was led by the undemocratic southern Democrats. In the House of Representatives it is now carried forward aggressively by the GOP leaders. They are doing all they can to deprive the President of his right to appoint members of his Cabinet. Their attitude in this regard is a chief feature of their assault upon Mr. Roosevelt's domestic program for jobs and prosperity, which is interlinked so closely with his foreign policy for a prosperous world.

Direction of the fight against Wallace and the President has been taken up by Rep. Joseph Martin, Jr., GOP leader in the House. At the Lincoln Day dinner Thursday night Martin went out of his way to assail Wallace. This he did on the specious grounds that work for full employment under Wallace's administration of the Commerce post would be "state socialism."

This is nothing other than the Hoover-created cry raised against every measure to curb unemployment during the past 12 years. Its utter falsity in this case is demonstrated by the splendid statement on free enterprise by Wallace before the Senate Commerce Committee and by his magnificent record as head of the Department of Agriculture. This record the opposition always carefully evades.

Thomas Dewey, on his part, added fuel to the flames of this GOP obstruction when he talked glibly Thursday about "freedom" from those things which bring security and resurrected that old bromide about "spending the nation into bankruptcy." All the talk out of the side of their mouths by the Republicans (for political reasons) that they are for full employment is seen to be so much bunk when their actual acts are examined. They want to lead the nation back to Hooverism; that is the cause for their present fight on FDR's appointee.

NEW CHAPTER



Ellis

Between the Lines

Dr. Lerner on France

by Joseph Starobin

WHATEVER else you

may think of our conservative bankers, they are grimly logical. They move unerringly from point A to point B, which is not only the shortest distance between the two points, but a certain highway toward wrecking the country and capitalism as a system. The bankers were supposed to meet at the Waldorf Astoria, but called the mid-winter convention off; so the proceedings are simply being released to the press. And on Sunday, W.

Randolph Burgess, president of the ABA, made public a committee report which recommended scrapping the currency stabilization proposals of the Bretton Woods agreement. Too novel, too dangerous, the committee said. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Burgess himself attacked the idea that the government must facilitate the provision of 60,000,000 jobs after the war. Bureaucracy and totalitarianism, said the ABA.

The logic, you see, is unerring. Having rejected the only feasible way of beginning international economic cooperation, the ABA within 24 hours rejects the idea of 60,000,000 jobs. One position flows from the other. Nobody can accuse the bankers of inconsistencies. They know what they don't want. And they propose that the country shall not have what it does want.

Pierlot's Goes His
Destined Way

M. Hubert Pierlot, lately the Premier of Belgium, is also pursued by an unerring logic. Last November, you will recall, Churchill assured us that Mr. Pierlot had to be protected from a "Communist coup d'etat." So the Resistance movement was disarmed; the two Communist ministers were not called back into the government; "western civilization" was saved.

But Hubert Pierlot, it seems, needed a more prodigious protection than that. He neglected to save himself from the consequence of his own policies. And now he admits that he cannot even govern the country, after a four-year preparation for this very task.

May I suggest a political epitaph for the honorable gentleman? I offer his own words of Nov. 22, 1944: "Since the government's return to Belgium it has been con-

stantly asked to pronounce itself on the attitude of the industrialists who directed the national production during the occupation. The government refuses to do so . . . it cannot judge of the behavior of any category of men under the occupation. . . ."

An epitaph for Pierlot: a question mark to his successor. And who will be better off in five years—the Bulgarians or Poles whose governments did judge the behavior of industrialists working for Germany? or the Belgians, whose government refused to do so?

Lerner Tells
Of France

Dr. Max Lerner has been telling the readers of PM about troubles in France. He finds that Gen. De Gaulle's government has not pushed ahead with a drastic purge, especially of the entrenched financial and industrial interests; it has not developed the "economic dirigee" (the controlled economy) which De Gaulle promised at Lille in October; it has made only tentative efforts at rationalization of the basic industries, etcetera.

Dr. Lerner also notes that the Resistance movement remains divided, and has not been able to hold the government to its own original program. Things are hard, the going is tough.

As for Lerner's discussion of the French Communists, I am handicapped by not having seen any reliable text of Maurice Thorez's speech to the Communist Central Committee at Ivry on Jan. 10. But there is no question that the French Communists are endeavoring to check all headlong plunges toward objectives which would immediately break apart such national unity as France now has.

Lerner himself has largely abandoned—as anyone who visits France must—the idea that the Communists are instruments of Moscow. He admits that the Soviet-French agreement is as important for France as for the Soviet Union; the pact is accepted

as such by all French political forces; it is the keystone of what the government and the Resistance movements have in common.

But Lerner seems to blame the Communists for the gloom which he found in some sections of the Resistance, notably the Mouvement de Liberation Nationale (MLN). He talks of the Resistance "reeling from the blows of the new Communist line." Actually, from the evidence of his own articles, things ought to be turned around.

What are the Communists supposed to do—propose a break with the government and demand socialism—when the MLN rejects unity with the Front National, as it did only a week ago?

If the two main resistance movements are still divided, if anti-communism is still rife among some of the Socialists (whose militancy Lerner admires); if the Socialists, Radicals and Catholic democrats themselves reject the idea of a single Resistance ticket in the coming elections, it would be rash for the Communists to pursue anything but a cautious approach, avoiding demonstrative but empty militancy and maintaining as much unity as can be maintained in the present difficult moment.

Lerner himself admitted in his first piece on Feb. 4 that the difference between the Communists and the government lies in the fact that the former "mean ultimately to fight for these reforms." Sure, there is no doubt about that. And there is no doubt that the basic issues in France have not yet been decided; they are only postponed.

The Communists wish to avoid, if they possibly can, a repetition of the "Greek affair," which in France would be disastrous for all Europe. Instead of admiring their opponents of the so-called independent Left, Lerner might credit more fairly the patience and responsibility which animate the French Communists.

Worth Repeating

LINCOLN as Commander-in-Chief is reviewed by Walter P. Armstrong in the current (Feb. 10) issue of the Saturday Review of Literature, with interesting observations in view of the Republican bunk against Mr. Roosevelt on this point: The Emancipation Proclamation was, of course, the culmination of Lincoln's exercise of his power as commander-in-chief. Only on this ground alone Lincoln defended it: "You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the Constitution entrusts the commander-in-chief with the law of-war in time of war."

Today's Guest Column

I SEE by the papers that the Netherlands government has sent to President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill a memorandum suggesting certain changes in the plan for a world security organization drafted at Dumbarton Oaks. The Dutch seem to be worried about the position of the small powers in relation to the Big Three. And in this respect they are worried on several counts; among others, that the big nations may gang up on the small ones, that the small nations won't have sufficient voice in making decisions, that the plan provides no way in which disputes among the great powers themselves can be curbed.



by Frederick V. Field

serious consideration. So far, however, I have yet to see the question raised constructively.

THE Dumbarton Oaks plan provides for four principal organs of the security organization: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat. The Assembly, on which all members of the organization sit, is primarily a consultative body. The power to make decisions and to take action rests with the Security Council, which is limited to 11 members. Five of these 11 members are to have permanent seats: the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR, China and, "in due course," France. The other six seats on the Security Council are to be filled for two-year terms by the Assembly.

No provisions for the method of voting in the Security Council were decided upon at Dumbarton Oaks, and it is well known that a difference arose over the question of whether or not a nation should be permitted to vote on a dispute to which it was a party. The Soviet Union strongly advocated the principle of unanimity among the big nations, a position which it is now believed is shared by Gen. De Gaulle. China and the United States favored excluding parties to a dispute from voting thereon. Whether the United States would attempt to have any exception made in the case of a conflict in which it was involved in the western hemisphere is unknown.

This type of approach to the Dumbarton Oaks plan is bound to come up time and again during the next few months, and we will do well to become thoroughly familiar with it. It is not a new approach: It was utilized as a red herring by candidate Dewey while the Dumbarton Oaks sessions were in progress last year. By associating this line of criticism with Dewey I do not mean thereby to imply that whenever or wherever the "small nations" plea is raised it is raised demagogically. For there are some perfectly legitimate problems which the smaller nations may from time to time bring up regarding the security organization and they will deserve

Views On Labor News

CONDITIONS in the United Automobile Workers are becoming about as confused as they could possibly be these days. This was well shown by the outcome of a meeting of this big union's general executive board at New Orleans recently.

One resolution called for withdrawal of the CIO from the War Labor Board with a demand that the President should set up a new board. Another resolution denounced peacetime military conscription.

Mingled with these decisions were a number of good ones, such as the standard anti-discrimination clause that must be included in contracts.

One thing is certain as one views the picture in the UAW—those who live on confusion and factionalism are having a field day. Those in the UAW who thought that a referendum on the no-strike pledge would "settle" the issue are finding out, before even all the ballots are in, that the forces who challenged the pledge are already raising their issues in a new form to keep the disruptive pot boiling.

As is quite evident, those who challenge the pledge, got more than they asked for. The campaign had the effect of uniting the outstanding leaders of the union for reaffirmation of the pledge. There are also significant indications that the campaign of the upholders of the



by George Morris

pledge swept across factional lines and promised to go far in wiping out the internal division.

BUT from all sides we see the forces of disruption hurriedly introducing the next barrage of issues to take advantage of every chink in the union's armor. The cry for withdrawal from the WLB is a new formula for ending the no-strike pledge since it calls for scrapping of the wartime machinery to settle disputes peacefully.

Those on the UAW board, although they fought hard for the no-strike pledge, simply fell for a new formulation of an old slogan. They need only read the papers of Trotskyites and Socialists to realize that these disruptors view their new strategy as a great success.

Other poison darts are shot at the union from an outfit sponsored by Norman Thomas' people against peacetime military service. These forces, knowing well that they have been completely routed on their direct defeatist line in three years since Pearl Harbor, are now maneuvering through indirect tricks to sow distrust in our war objectives and the United Nations postwar policy of decisively finishing off fascism. They boast that they have attracted the endorsements of several people from the ranks of those who fought defeatism along the entire path.

Facts for Victory

NEARLY 5,300,000 Negroes were employed in civilian jobs in April, 1944, or about a million more than at the time of the 1940 census. In addition, more than 700,000 have entered the armed services. This period has seen a big movement of the Negro people from farms to factories, particularly to factories making munitions of war.

The facts are emphasized by the U. S. Department of Labor in the January Monthly Labor Review, in a survey of war and postwar trends in the employment of Negroes.

Work on the production front has drawn an estimated 300,000 Negro workers from southern farms to war centers. At least as many Negroes are now employed in manufacturing and processing industries as in agriculture. The number employed in manufacturing and processing increased from 500,000 to around 1,200,000 between 1940 and 1944.

Employment of Negroes in transportation, communications and public utilities increased from less than 200,000 in 1940 to nearly 350,000 in 1944. The number in government service increased from about 60,000 to more than 200,000.

Despite initial resistance to the upgrading of Negroes, the number employed as skilled craftsmen and foremen doubled from 1940 to 1944, to some 245,000. The number in semi-skilled jobs also doubled, the total employed in both skilled and semi-skilled jobs last year totaling



by Labor Research Assn.

about 1,000,000 or about 500,000 more than in 1940.

NUMBER of Negro women employed in industry almost quadrupled during the period. They constituted 8.3 percent of all women operatives (semi-skilled occupations) in April, 1944, and more than 5 percent of all women in skilled occupations.

Negro women also made gains in clerical occupations, those as sales clerks almost doubling, while the number in clerical jobs was five times as large in 1944 as in 1940. However, the total number so employed was still less than 100,000 and constituted only about four percent of all Negro women workers, although this occupational group comprises some 35 percent of all women wage-earners.

Two out of every five Negro men employed in industry are common laborers, as compared to less than one in 10 among white workers employed in industry.

Nearly half the Negro women workers are still employed as domestics. Number of Negroes employed as domestics actually increased between 1940 and 1944, although the proportion to the whole showed some decrease. About 1,000,000 Negroes remained in domestic employment, nearly 950,000 of them women. About 800,000 others, nearly half of whom were women, were employed in other service occupations.

Concentration of Negroes in unskilled jobs

The Small Nations And Dumbarton Oaks

THERE has been a tremendous amount of discussion on this point, much of it irresponsible and divisive. I have no way of knowing how it is going to be settled. Quite possibly the controversy is being resolved at the Black Sea conference right now. But whichever way it comes out it is essential that we keep a proper perspective on the problem of world security, and not permit our attention to be distracted by discussions over details or by red herrings dragged across the trail of the security organization.

The entire structure of world security depends upon a deepening and expanding alliance among those powers whose industrial strength and military might assign to them major responsibility for the maintenance of security. Immediately after the war these nations will be the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, joined, we hope, at a later date by France and China. Any deep-seated conflict among them would be tantamount to another war. It would, in other words, be the crumbling of the foundation of world security.

The same may be said of the "fears" which the Netherlands government memorandum raises. Such fear, for example, as that of aggression by one or a group of the big powers against a small nation reflect nothing but distrust in the stability of the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition. They constitute a dangerous bid for a revival of the balance of power theory or for spheres of influence.

Keeping Pot of Confusion Boiling in UAW

Those are just a couple of samples of the line of attack that the disruptive forces are developing in the UAW. In every region, diversionary movements of lesser importance are initiated. An investigation inevitably discloses that the same people, those who thrive on confusion and factionalism, are the initiators.

THE reason they can play ducks and drakes with the union's policy and entire future, is the absence of a unity among the union's most responsible leaders and the woeful lack of consistency of policy among most of them. This makes it possible for a scheming Walter Reuther who does not have a majority on the UAW board, to play one group against another and trade secondary organizational matters for important political victories.

Reuther's people have been particularly active in recent weeks in an effort to block the consolidation of those forces that have joined on the no-strike pledge. Having been practically isolated on his position of a pledge that would hold only until Germany's defeat, he has again livened his Trotskyite, Socialist, Lewisite and other like friends to keep the pot of confusion boiling. And he has even modestly suggested that the "rank and file" wants him for the presidency.

It is high time that responsible people came together in the UAW and served notice that this union of 1,250,000 will no longer be a playground for disruptors and subversive groups from every political sewer in the country.

Negro People's Stake In Postwar Employment

actually increased during this period. Negro women constituted about 61 percent of all women domestic workers in 1944 as compared to 47 percent in 1940. Negro men constituted 27.6 percent of all common laborers in 1944 compared to about 21 percent in 1940. At the same time both the number and the proportion of Negroes increased very greatly in hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and other service industries.

HERE are some conclusions of the Department of Labor survey:

1. The Negro has made his greatest employment gains in those occupations which will suffer the greatest cutback during the postwar period.
2. He has made his biggest advances in those industries—metals, chemicals and rubber—which will experience the greatest postwar declines.
3. The greatest Negro gains have been in congested production areas where the most extensive postwar readjustment of the labor force will be necessary.
4. In those occupations and industries in which the Negro has made the most advances, he was generally among the last to be hired. Therefore, under the usual seniority rules, he is more likely to be laid off than the average worker in these occupations.
5. Consolidation of Negro gains in the postwar period is dependent in large measure upon the maintenance of a generally high level of employment.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Un-American

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We need to speak up for the justice due American-minded Japanese. The Chicago case, in which a woman was denied hospitalization, solely because she was Japanese, is shockingly un-American.

A. ROCKWELL.

'Bad Stuff'

From Syracuse

Philadelphia.

Editor, Daily Worker:

An article by one William Townsend in the Syracuse University Alumni News has been mailed to several thousands graduates who contribute to the upkeep of the University. It's against the World Stabilization Fund.

The author seems adept in spreading harmful divisive gossip in his remarks on Lord Keynes address to the House of Lords.

Nor do I relish his patronizing attitude to other nations and his failure to as much as mention the Soviet Union. If Syracuse University is proud of such graduates (I trust not), the Lord save us from such "authorities."

M. FRISH.

Wants Skit

Widely Known

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently, at the Greenwich Village Club, 430 Sixth Avenue, I saw a very lively skit presented on the role of the Daily Worker and Worker.

May I call this skit to your attention? To commend it to you in the highest terms is the least I can do to show my appreciation of the great work done in a field of art, in the interests of the anti-fascist struggle.

I shall make no comments, except to say that the direction and casting were excellent, the music and lyrics very well balanced, and the next job is to produce it in Madison Square Garden, for a greater circulation for the Daily.

AN ANTI-FASCIST MINDED READER

Seconds Motion On Roll Call

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I notice in the February 4th issue of The Worker where Mr. Ernest R. of Bridgewater, Conn., mentions highlights of my very late ideas concerning Congress and the recent election. Can't the people once and for all serve notice on our Senators and Congressmen that they have to follow the November 7th mandate to back up President Roosevelt?

Your Connecticut correspondent also suggests a great national roll call signed in every city and town. I had been thinking of that very statement and had just about decided to mention it. Now that he has, here's seconding the motion from me. I am for it.

I worked hard as many thousands did ringing doorbells to get out the vote to re-elect our Commander-in-Chief President Roosevelt, also a 100 percent backer to help him bring peace out of confusion which he can do with their official help. We did not elect them to fight him, so its about time we, the people, write in, send them due notice we will not stand by and witness same fight of 1944 without a protest and a strong one.

CORA SMITH.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Peron Steps Up Terror To Block Argentine Revolt

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9.—The Argentine regime was reported by the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) this week to have unleashed a reign of terror, with hundreds of new arrests and searches, in the fear that rebellion will break out coincident with the defeat of the Nazis in Europe.

Argentine strong man, Col. Juan D. Peron, has reportedly expressed the fear that "Communists" will turn mass demonstrations, when Berlin falls, into protests against the government, to be followed by armed revolt.

The report added that democratic opposition groups in Argentina this week formed an all-inclusive alliance.

Citrine Report Libels ELAS, Alibis British

Sir Walter Citrine's hand-picked missions to report on Greek developments for the British Trades Union Congress brought in the expected criticism of the Greek EAM yesterday.

Citrine's committee, carefully selected to exclude pro-EAM labor leaders, repeated the Churchillian fables that the ELAS in Greece was intent on seizing power and was responsible for alleged atrocities against some 200 Greek civilians.

What Citrine's whitewash commission did not explain is why the British armies had such an easy time in Greece, if the EAM had done so little fighting.

And if the EAM was so intent on seizing power, why did it refrain from doing so in the four-day interval between the German departure from the city and the British arrival?

Bares Deal on Argentine Refuge for Axis Chiefs

The probability that Nazi war criminals are escaping to Argentina and transferring funds to that country was indicated yesterday as Joseph Newman, Herald Tribune correspondent in Buenos Aires, revealed the existence of a secret agreement between the Argentine and British governments on these matters.

Newman says the agreement was reached last September, at a time when Lord Vansittart was threatening to expose the passage of Germans from the continent to Argentina.

The former foreign minister, Orlando Peluffo, told Newman about it last November, and since Peluffo has recently resigned, the Herald-Tribune correspondent felt free to make the revelation.

Vansittart charged the other day that prominent Gestapo agents were being admitted to Argentina, and other "neutrals."

He was about to make the same charge in September, when the British Foreign Office persuaded him not to say anything on the subject, in return for which Argentina offered a formal declaration on Sept. 28, 1944, denying that war criminals would receive refuge in that country.

Implied in Newman's story is that this assurance was a mere formality, intended to offset the impact of the revelations that Vansittart was about to make.

The Argentine fascists, says Newman, interpreted Britain's action at that time as a sign of friendship to them.

Raps Welles On Argentina

Sumner Welles has been criticized by the chairman of the Argentine Conservative Party for his assertions that America's cold shoulder to Argentina's fascist ruling clique has caused a "wave of ultra-nationalism" in Argentina.

The Conservative Party head, Rodolfo Moreno, charged Welles with using the Argentine question to advance his own political purpose.

His accusation, contained in Pueblo Argentina, organ of exiled Argentine anti-fascists in Uruguay, was reported in yesterday's PM.

Moreno asserted that evidence of antagonism toward the United States, which Welles alleges has resulted from the non-recognition policy, is non-existent.

"There is only one solution for Argentina," he said, "the restitution of a constitutional government and free, legal elections."

NEW MASSES

In This Issue:

HAROLD L. ICKES
QUENTIN REYNOLDS
HOWARD FAST
ANNA L. STRONG
ROGER BALDWIN
VIDA SCUDDER
ISADORE SCHNEIDER
D. N. PRITT, M.P.
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Sees USSR Best Postwar Friend

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 9 (UP).—Russia will be America's "best friend" after the war unless blundering politicians and pressure groups disturb the basic solidarity between the two nations, Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, Russian-born Harvard sociologist, said today.

"Only a deranged mind can see in Russia a possible military danger," Sorokin said in an interview.

"It is up to us to do our part, because we need have no fear of Russia's shirking her job."

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M. HOKWITZ, Mgr.

Western Reich Towns Glutted with Plunder

"I've yet to see a country so glutted with stuff as what I've seen of Germany," an American staff sergeant with the infantry writes the Daily Worker in a letter recently received.

He's traveled in a lot of places and countries in his life and has seen much of "our notoriously rich USA," he said, but what he's now seeing in loot and plunder tops it all.

"Every farmer, butcher and old woman has coal, food and clothing," he writes. "In cold weather, furs, and warm ones too, come out on these German war backs. A family of three has seven cows in a heated barn. A town of 1,000 population has several hundred cows. Contraptions of all sorts fill all rooms. Washing machines are plentiful. They do not hunger, nor do they suffer cold."

"The Belgians and the French and the English suffer plenty of shortages—our American press ballyhoos Germany's—but I'm damned if I've seen it!" he goes on.

These Germans don't know and don't care to know about the suffering they have brought on the world, the sergeant says. "I've never seen so disciplined and submissive a crowd of people. When I tell them to do anything, they jump to do it—even though it means moving out of the homes they were born in."

"The boys really hate them now. For once, the source of all our suffering and loneliness is right before our eyes. The boys see—and hate."

Guild Broadcast On Jimcrow Tuesday

"Is New York a Jimcrow Town?" will be the topic of the Newspaper Guild radio program, Tuesday, at 9:03 p.m. over WMCA.

Red Army Belies Goebbels' Fables

Berlin's belief in Goebbels' propaganda is being shaken as eyewitness accounts percolate from East Prussia and Silesia of the Red Army's exemplary behavior toward the German civilian population. This, according to the New York Times, is reported in Stockholm by Swedish refugees from Germany.

The eyewitnesses report "not a single instance of the atrocities that Propaganda Minister Goebbels had been forecasting."

"Moreover, they are quoted as saying," the Red Army men appear smart, efficient and well equipped, to the astonishment of the German people who have been taught for years that the Russians are little removed from apes, cannibals, or at best bandits."

865,000 Nazis Taken Since D-Day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced yesterday that 865,000 Germans have been captured in the European theatre since the Allied invasion of France on June 6.

Meanwhile, a compilation of U. S. combat casualties officially announced here showed that the total since Pearl Harbor has reached 764,832.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

GENIUS CLUB presents One Hour Variety Show. Two floors of entertainment for one admission price. Dance in a penthouse ballroom looking out over New York. With Lou Kleinman, Bernie Herne, Toni Peters, Billy Korf and Jane Martin. Jack Albertson, M.O. Plus 102 handclap service. Show produced by Leo Shull. Tom Jones orchestra and smooth music. Dancing begins 8:30, show at 10:30 p.m. Adm. 85c plus tax. Servicemen admitted free. A new nite club for New Yorkers. 13 Astor Pl. (near B'way and 8th St.). BMT to 8th St. or East Side IRT to Astor Pl.

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Tomorrow Manhattan

JEFFERSON SCHOOL Negro History Week Celebration. Dorey Wilkerson, editor of The People's Voice, speaks on Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Josephine Premice, Haitian dancer, in a program of songs and dances, to be followed by group singing, social and folk dancing. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. at 8:30 p.m. 50c.

Tomorrow Bronx

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK Celebration Sunday, Feb. 11th, 8:30 p.m. in the Co-operative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. Speakers: Audley Moore, prominent Negro woman leader, and Sarah W. Schindler, National Council of Jewish Women. Entertainment: Josephine Premice, dancer; Pearl Posnuk, pianist; Annette Gritz, singer, and Collegiate String Quartet.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

WILLIAM S. GAILLOR, noted radio commentator (WJZ) speaks Sunday evening on "Lincoln's Unfinished Business." Aup.: Brighton Community Center, 3300 Coney Island Ave.

GILBERT GREEN to speak on "Peace and Prosperity for Post-War America." Surprise entertainment and discussion. Utica Center Club, 289 Utica Ave., Bklyn. Aup.: Utica Center Club, CPA.

Coming

ELIZABETH LAWSON reviews "Freedom Road" as Henry Hudson Club celebrates Negro History Week on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 8:30 p.m. Hotel Newton, 94th St. and Broadway. Admission free.

COME all you fools and madcaps. Leave all your troubles behind. St. Valentine's Day beckons to show you all a good time at Hunts Point Youth Club AYD. 1029 E. 163rd St. (corner So. Blvd.) Bronx. Subs. 50c. Servicemen free.

Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT Conference on "The CPA—Pacesetter for 1945." Sunday, Feb. 11, 1945, 10:30 a.m. at the Green Room of the Broadwood Hotel, Broad and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Leaders Here Honor Oumansky

Americans who loved and honored Constantin Oumansky paid tribute to him Thursday night at a memorial meeting in the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists.

B. Z. Goldberg, Committee secretary, spoke first of the many achievements packed into the life of this "new man of new Russia." In the brief span of 42 years, Oumansky had written a book on Russian art; won honors as an outstanding journalist; headed Tass, Soviet news agency; headed the press department of the Soviet For-

eign Office and held important diplomatic posts, including that of Ambassador to the United States from 1939 to 1941 and Ambassador to Mexico until his tragic death at the end of January.

Oumansky, said Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, was "a great world citizen." He never made a secret of the fact that he was a Jew, because "he represented a country where a diplomat is not bound to do so." And "he had a rare and deep understanding of the world Jewish problems of today."

Oumansky's enthusiasm for our

country was described by Edwin S. Smith, executive director of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship.

Albert Rhys Williams, author and lecturer on the Soviet Union, said Oumansky epitomized the individual described by the Ukrainian poet, Shevchenko:

"There shall come forth the freedom-loving man filled with rebellion and with patience."

Oumansky's death, Williams said, is a "terrible and grievous loss." But Russia, he declared, has produced a generation with a passion for study and knowledge, and "we

can look at the future undismayed."

Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies at the Russell Sage Foundation, told of Oumansky as she had known him—his faith in the power of information, his outstanding role as a "Soviet defender of the power of his country and its influence against fascism and against war."

Messages were read from Eugene Kisselev, USSR Consul-General, Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, and Luis Quintanilla, former Mexican Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Plan to Rebuild Brownsville Is Presented

A postwar plan for Brownsville to transform the blighted Brooklyn area into a "concrete dream" was presented to the people of the community Thursday night by Milton J. Goell, president of the Brownsville Neighborhood Council, at the Hebrew Education Society.

Hundreds of Brownsvillites braved the showstorm to hear Goell elaborate on his plan for public and private housing, recreation, welfare and health centers, nurseries, transit facilities, parks and playgrounds, as outlined in his new booklet "A Post War Plan for Brownsville."

Goell explained the purpose of the plan was two-fold: to provide jobs for returning servicemen and to make Brownsville a better place to live in. The community's previous drive for a housing project and health center, Goell pointed out, had been successful because the city's postwar plans already include these improvements. But much more is needed, he stressed, if the community is to take its rightful place in a safe and sound world.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers at the conference included Louis L. Pink, president of the Association Hospital Service of New York, and Rabbi Alter F. Landegman, director of the Hebrew Educational Society. Mrs. Sadie Doroshkin, national vice-president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, acted as chairman.

"Run-down communities," said Pink, "are a liability to the city, not only socially but in taxes, for sufficient monies are not raised to pay the expense of operating the community and the cost has to be borne by other, better-favored neighborhoods."

Not one or two projects can revive the area of stagnation said Rabbi Landegman. A community-wide plan is essential, he stressed.

Goell, an authority on housing, is also the author of Brownsville Must Have Public Housing and "For Better Health in Brownsville."

Davis to Open Negro History Exhibit

An exhibition of books, newspapers, newspaper clippings, pictures, theatre posters and music relating to the Negro will be opened by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., at 2:30 Sunday afternoon in the Communist Political Association club bearing his name, 2315 Seventh Ave. The exhibition heralds the beginning of Negro History Week, Feb. 11 to 18.

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the Carver School, will speak on the Negro's cultural contribution to our civilization.

Community organizations cooperating include the New York Urban League; 135 St. Branch, New York Public Library; Harlem branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Negro Theatre Group; American Youth for Democracy, YMCA and Council on African Affairs.

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CAPT. A. P. SUER

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Eyes Examined

By OCULIST

His Ship Was Leaving Next Day So He Had to Rush the Picture

By LOLA PAINE

A merchant seaman was painting his first picture the other afternoon at the National Maritime Union's recreation hall. After 35 years of traveling around the world and seeing things, he was pretty excited about putting his observations into color.

Art class, conducted jointly by the NMU and the United Seamen's Service, ended for the day. Tomorrow it would be resumed. But on that tomorrow, the seaman got a ship. First, he rushed back to the class to finish his picture. Then he went on to deliver the goods.

This is a true story. The seaman-artist is chief Engineer Lewis P. Windsor, 58 and sailing for 35 years. The picture is Home at Evening, a quiet, reflective tempera, with stars in the sky.

The men at New York's NMU aren't painting for art prizes or museums or one-man shows. They're not painting for sales or collectors or critics. It's true that a highly

acclaimed collection of their work is now making important stops throughout the country under the auspices of the NMU and the USS. But it's equally true that, show or no show, these men are painting because the feel of a brush in the hand is a good, free feeling. It's a new way of saying what's on their minds.

CHILDLIKE QUALITY

The current show at the NMU hall is the work of seamen who had never touched a brush before these art classes began. That's the most important thing to remember as you pause here and there, looking at the 45 paintings on exhibit. In a painting like English Village (No. 2) Chief Steward Pat Turello, 27 years at sea, you'll find a fanciful, almost childlike quality. In the work of Engineer Jack Condi, 35 and shipping for 22 years, you'll find the quiet things observed on the water—sun, clouds, even mountains in the sea.

Naming names and singling out the pictures won't prove the point of this show, since technique has far to go. These seamen-artists would readily admit that their exhibit doesn't call for "professional" criticism. The point is this:

Here are fellows on shore leave, thinking about what they've been through or what they'd like to see again. They have a fine instructor in Mrs. Alzira Pierce, herself a painter, who has been conducting these classes through the USS. They have a big recreation hall at union headquarters—and there's plenty of paint, paper and table space. The rest is up to the men.

While I was looking through the exhibit, the lights went off in the huge room in which approximately 400 seamen were sitting, standing, talking and passing the time of day. Next thing I knew, I was in what turned out to be a theater. Sound films began to flicker on a screen at one side of the room, the men pulled up chairs and the show was on.

REAL LIFE FILMS

It was a show of GI shorts, films not distributed for civilians. One picture, D-Day at Home, talked straight to the boys overseas, telling them how "your folks and your kids" learned about D-Day and how they responded—in the plants, in the schools, at the big mass meeting Park, on the country doorsteps in Iowa, at the courthouse steps in the South. It was straight stuff, good stuff, and good for civilians to see. Another film, To My Unborn Son, told of a Yugoslav teacher who becomes a guerrilla—and how, when mortally wounded, he scribbles a note to his unborn child. "Keep your hatred alive," he said, "and keep your wonder great."

We saw a film on sulfa drugs and learned how soldiers carry this drug with them to stop infections when they're wounded. There were some amusing films, too, one of the 1910 D. W. Griffith variety, telling of a drunkard father who takes his child to a movie and sees his own life reenacted. Aghast, he clings to his child and vows never to—well, the lesson is obvious.

All in all, it's art, it's fun, it's meeting your fellow seamen, it's passing the time between shippings at the NMU hall. The men seem to like it, judging by the way hundreds of them are always there.

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David Burliuk Exhibit At Irving Pl. Theatre

An exhibition of recent water colors by the noted artist David Burliuk is now on view in the lobby of the Irving Place Theatre, in conjunction with showings of the new Soviet film The Rainbow. The exhibit which has been arranged by Al Kaslow, Lincoln Vet and Herman Baron of ACA Gallery starts today and will run for two weeks.

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LATEST WAR NEWS

Film Front

U. S. Cuts Off Raw Film Supply to Argentina

By David Platt

Argentine film production hit a new low in 1944, according to Variety's Buenos Aires correspondent, but this is nothing to the depths to which it will descend as a result of the Foreign Economic Administration decision not to send fascist-led Argentina a single foot of raw film in the first quarter of 1945. Another encouraging sign of the times is the denial of raw film to pro-Hitler Portugal and the drastic reduction to almost nothing in film shipments to Franco Spain.

ARGENTINE TRAGEDY

A few weeks ago Argentine censors eliminated a scene in a news-reel of a Latin-American official delivering an anti-fascist speech against an American flag background. Time and again the Peron clique has shown its contempt for democracy by censoring shots of the swastika being trampled into the ground by angry citizens of liberated Europe. They have prohibited theaters from showing pictures of hospitals or churches wrecked by the Nazis. It has come to the point where even Donald Duck may not quack against Hitler in Argentina.

With all the irreparable damage the Argentine rulers have caused the united war effort, they still had the unmitigated gall to ask our government for 4,000,000 feet of raw film to carry on their evil work in 1945. We have answered with a hot-foot that will make them burn for a long time.

USSR GETS FAIR SHARE

The Foreign Economic Administration has set aside 59,900,000 feet of raw film for the first quarter of 1945, for shipment to foreign countries associated with us in the common fight to wipe out Hitlerism. It is interesting to see from the figures released by the FEA that the Soviet Union will receive 35,000,000 feet or more than 60 percent of the total footage allotted for export. This is almost as much as the War Production Board allowed Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the first quarter. Part of it represents undelivered raw film promised in 1944. It is of course to be used for combat purposes only.

Of the balance, Brazil gets 2,126,000 feet; Chile 240,000; Cuba 404,000; Mexico 3,380,000; Australia and New Guinea 9,895,000; India 5,800,000; Portugal asked for 700,000 feet, gets nothing. Franco Spain ordered 6,287,000 (for combat purposes against whom?) but gets only 18,000, which is just about enough celluloid for a two-reel short. France, our ally, ordered 3,218,000 feet but gets nothing, for Lord knows what reason.

Lang's 'Ministry of Fear'

Tops in Spy Thrillers

THE MINISTRY OF FEAR, a Paramount picture, at the Paramount, with Ray Milland, Marjorie Reynolds, Carl Esmond, Hillary Brooke, Percy Waram.

Fritz Lang has turned Graham Greene's novel, Ministry of Fear, into the kind of film to make you tingle with anticipation from start to finish. If you are in the mood for thrilling entertainment this is it. Ministry of Fear could easily have been a hackneyed job, for the story of the charming young man who, finding himself mixed up with Nazi spies, turns private detective, is anything but new. Script-writer Seaton I. Miller and director Lang not only save it but give it a special distinction.

Ray Milland, the young man, is released from an insane asylum. He

had been charged with the mercy killing of his wife. I betray no secret in revealing that he is not guilty. Free, he wants nothing more than to get back home to London. Buying his ticket and having some time to kill, he drops in on a fair given by Mothers of Free Nations, where he buys a chance to a cake which he isn't supposed to get, has his fortune told, takes the cake and escapes—almost. The whole breathless tale hinges on that word—almost.

The story to this point is captivating. From here on it's tops in terror. You'll be glad to hear that it has no such phony ending as director Lang tried to put over on another mystery film of his showing elsewhere in the Times Square area.

—E. G.

Soviets Ring Ebling, Baltic Port

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—The Soviet High Command announced tonight the encirclement of the Baltic port of Ebling, and the rail center of Arnswalde, on the road to Stettin. Moscow announced that Soviet assault forces had advanced nine and one-half miles toward Stettin, driving to within 29 miles southeast of that Baltic port. Smashing toward Stettin, Soviet tanks and infantry captured Brallentin in an advance that carried them within nine miles southeast of the road and rail center of Stargard.

On the shortest road to Berlin, Moscow dispatches confirmed German reports that Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army had won bridgeheads on the west bank of the Oder, and massive battles for Frankfurt and its twin bastion of Kustrin raged unabated.

Moscow dispatches said Zhukov was pouring reinforcements into his bridgeheads 31 to 43 miles east of Berlin behind continuous artillery barrages, building up for a frontal breakthrough to the German capital.

The Nazi High Command said Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First

Ukrainian Army, striking out on both sides of the captured west bank town of Steinau, reached the outskirts of the 13-way road and rail center of Liegnitz, 35 miles west of Breslau and astride the Berlin-Breslau railroad and highway, over which Nazi reinforcements have been rushed to the Breslau front, the Germans said.

Parchwitz, 28 miles northwest of Breslau and four miles from the Oder River, was captured by the Red Army, Nazi broadcasts said.

Konev's troops penetrated into Lueben, 11 miles west of the Oder, Berlin said. Other Soviet units reportedly by-passed the town and surged westward.

Big 3 Conference Is Expected To Continue Into Next Week

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—President Roosevelt, Marshal Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill probably will extend their conference into next week, United Press Moscow dispatches said today.

It was made known that the American and British ambassadors to the Soviet Union, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, were at the conference. Harriman, accompanied by a staff and his daughter, Kathleen, left Moscow some time before the conference started. Clark Kerr left a week later.

Moscow reported that the conference might prove to be an amphibious one—the Big Three holding most of their meetings on a warship in the Black Sea while the

foreign ministers and military staffs met ashore at a Soviet coastal resort.

It was pointed out that either from a ship or a Soviet town Stalin could maintain his close contact with the Red Army command.

The Moscow dispatches added that the Big Three delegations themselves were not communicating with Moscow, especially as the American and British ambassadors were among the conferees.

Diplomatic quarters here believed that the Big Three were discussing a note sent by the Italian government urging better treatment for Italy. The note asked economic and financial easing of armistice terms as well as food and relief supplies. Full diplomatic status with the Big Three also was asked.

Yanks Mopping Up Trapped Japanese in Southern Manila

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Feb. 9 (UP).—American troops were pouring into south Manila today to mop-up the pockets of Japanese resistance remaining there.

All resistance inside the city will be ended within a few days at the most, it was predicted.

Troops of Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler's 37th Division, who crossed the bisecting Pasig River in Alligators and on pontoon ferries, were squeezing scattered Japanese units against the 11th Air Borne Division coming up from the south.

Fires still blazed in southern Manila. Many were in the old Spanish walled city. Most Japanese demolitions were within an area of about one square mile east of the river's mouth, on both sides of the river.

The situation in Manila had greatly improved within the 48 hours ending at midnight Thursday. Supplies were coming in for

the American troops and Filipino civilians as bridges north of the city were repaired and roads were opened. The water system was functioning in most of the city. The Japanese failed to destroy the Navaliches Dam northeast of Manila, leaving intact the main reservoir. Some pumping stations were destroyed, but the army replaced them quickly.

Nazis Execute Konigsberg Mayor

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UP).—The Berlin radio reported today that the Mayor of Konigsberg, 45 miles northeast of Berlin in the Oder bend, was hanged for leaving his post without authorization.

A home service broadcast identified the mayor as Kurt Loesser.

Daily Worker

New York, Saturday, February 10, 1945



Joyous Filipinos swarm about one of the first Yanks to enter Manila on Luzon shortly after U. S. forces had driven the Japanese across the Pasig River. Before the Japanese fled from the northern section of the city, they set fire to a number of key points.

The Veteran Commander

THIS LOOKS LIKE THE THING

THE First Canadian Army (part of the Montgomery army group) has gone over to the offensive following a mighty air blow against Cleve and Goch and a six-hour artillery barrage. First reports have it that the Canadians have advanced up to four miles toward the German frontier from their positions east of Nijmegen, and are now some 10 miles from the Rhine.

Viewed together with the offensive actions of the American First and Third armies, the new offensive extends the active front to about 100 miles. There is little doubt that the British Second and American Ninth armies will now enter the fray in the Aachen bulge and north of it (along the Roermond-Essen directions).

This time it looks like the real thing. If it is, it will be the first time that Allied heat will have been applied simultaneously on both sides of Germany.

Aside from the obvious military advantages of such operational timing, the psychological effect of it on the German army and people will be tremendous because it will cut the ground from under any Goebbels assurances that one of the Allies is "sitting it out."

Furthermore, there is nothing that builds unity like fighting unitedly, not only in purpose and space but also in time.

Good luck to all the Allied armies, and here is to a midway meeting some-

where on the Mittelland Canal, between Brunswick and Hannover, i.e., between the Elbe and the Weser. Both Allies have 170 miles to go to that rendezvous.

AS WAS pointed out repeatedly, the main effort of the Red Army is being exerted right now not so much along the Kustrin-Furstenberg sector of the Oder line, as on both flanks of the great central wedge. Marshal Zhukov is pressing forward in Pomerania and is reaching for the large hedgehogs of Arnswalde and Stargard on the approaches to Stettin. The Soviet plan is obviously to cut the ridiculously long and narrow German salient along the Baltic off at the mouth of the Oder, creating four pockets—in Latvia, in Konigsberg, in central East Prussia (Preussisch-Eylau) and in Pomerania.

Meanwhile, Marshal Konev is advancing on Liegnitz, aiming to encircle Breslau. He has virtually cut the rail line running from Breslau via Glatz to Prague and has resumed his march in the direction of Teschen in Czech Silesia.

Thus, as we pointed out before, it is entirely possible that Stettin and Goerlitz (perhaps even Dresden) will be captured before Berlin.

American troops continue to clear the southern half of Manila of the enemy and have crossed the Pasig River.

PINKY RANKIN

